

For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
Y. H. H. H.
— CHINESE AND ENGLISH —

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

Mr. Kolak, who spent several years before the war in Japan, said the object of his present visit was "purely exploratory" and he did not expect to arrange any contracts.—United Press.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**KING'S**At 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

JAMES MASON

in



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"THE PICTURE WITH A TERRIFIC CLIMAX"

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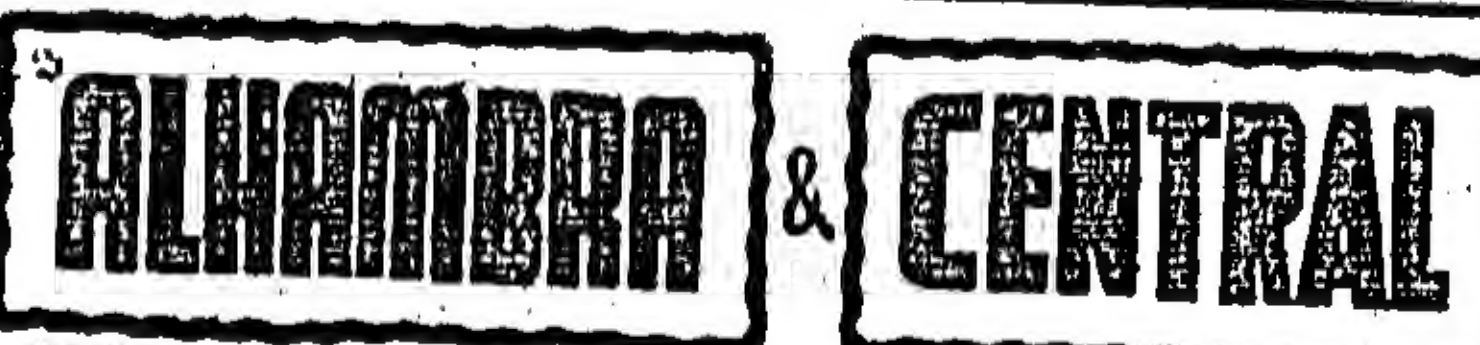
ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

"REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1947"

TO-MORROW

THE MOST TALKED OF CHINESE PICTURE TODAY!

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— OPENING TO-MORROW —
ALHAMBRA CENTRAL

"I'LL TURN TO YOU"

International Films Release

"ROUGH, TOUGH AND READY"

A Columbia Picture



"Well, Frobsnow, and what are the inarticulate masses thinking about this morning?"

The last testimony of an odd general

by . . . SKENE CATLING

NEW YORK. YOU have already read the opinion of America's glamorous General George Patton that Field-Marshal Montgomery kept him from winning the war all on his little own.

General Patton's book of memoirs, "War As I Knew It," is now published two years after the general's death in a car accident in Germany.

Apart from sneers at Montgomery—his dislike of him was obviously unbounded—the book is, chiefly amusing for Patton's views on himself.

In the 'Bulge'

He is never happier than when he touches on the subject of his own excellence. Here are some examples of his self-esteem:

During the Battle of the Bulge the Third Army moved farther and faster and engaged more divisions in less time than any other army of the United States—possibly in the history of the world.

Perhaps some day I shall figure out the number of miles I drove, and flew trying to direct the campaigns of the Third Army. I'll bet it was about a million.

As usual on the verge of action, everyone felt full of doubt, except myself.

It always made me mad to have to beg for opportunities to win battles.

If this book should ever be the only record read by some student of the future, the conclusion might well be reached that General Patton's army was the only opponent with whom Hitler had to deal during the concluding year of World War Two.

Patton was obviously sure of his own rightness.

He had no sympathy for cowards. Most "battle fatigue" cases, he believed, were "really using an easy way out."

Hence those notorious slapping incidents. Of the time, in Sicily in 1943, when he hit a man across the face with his glove because he thought he was malingering, Patton writes: "I am convinced that my action in this case was entirely correct, and that, had other officers had the courage to do likewise, the shameful use of 'battle fatigue' as an excuse for cowardice would have been infinitely reduced."

In another part of his book, he writes:—



GENERAL PATTON

One of the great defects in our military establishment is the giving of weak sentences for military offences. I am convinced that, in justice to other men, soldiers who go to sleep on post, who go absent for an unreasonable time during combat, who shrink in battle, should be executed.

It is utterly stupid to say that general officers are not capable of knowing how to remove the life of one miserable poltroon.

Prayer by order

Even Patton's faith in God echoed with the sounds of the parade ground.

A couple of weeks before the fateful Christmas of 1944, Patton recalls, "The weather was so bad that I directed all Army chaplains to pray for dry weather."

He called Chaplain O'Neill of the Third Army into his office, and the conversation went along these lines:—

General Patton: Chaplain, I want you to publish a prayer for good weather. I'm tired of these soldiers having to fight mud and floods as well as Germans. See if you can't get God to work on our side.

Chaplain O'Neill: Sir, it's going to take a pretty thick prayer rug for that kind of praying.

Patton: I don't care if it takes the flying carpet. I want the praying done.

O'Neill: Yes, sir. May I say, General, that it usually isn't a customary thing among men of my profession to pray for clear weather to kill fellow men.

Patton: Chaplain, are you teaching me theology or are you the chaplain of the Third Army? I want a prayer.

O'Neill: Yes, sir.

The prayer was issued to the troops. And the next day, the weather cleared.

Here's what an atom pile is like

BY ALFRED LEECH

The hopes of the world rest on drab buildings such as those near Chicago

ATOP a snow-covered hill about 20 miles southwest of Chicago is a brick building which looks at first glance like a country school. But it houses mankind's most challenging scientific development.

Inside the building, two massive machines are at work. They make no sound, and some of their products cannot be seen even with a microscope, but some day they may change the face of the world.

They already have changed the face of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The machines are atomic piles. Housed in the unimposing building with them are mankind's fears of devastation and hopes for a world beyond the philosopher's most ambitious dreams.

USED IN RESEARCH

A few years ago these atomic piles were at work to build a bomb. Today they are being used in research which may lead to a cure for cancer and to an age of atomic power.

A little more than two years ago I learned first-hand of the atom's fury when I walked through the torn streets of Nagasaki. The USS Wichita, aboard which I was a communications officer, had led the first American task group to the stricken city, and I was among the first to view the destruction.

And I was among the first group of newsmen ever to be shown the chain-reacting piles, which are the source of the bomb. The silent bulk of the piles seemed ominous to me when I recalled the destruction of Nagasaki.

The newsmen were shown the chain reactors at the Argonne National Laboratories during a tour conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission, whose chairman, David Lilienthal, has instituted a policy to inform the public about atomic power.

HASTILY BUILT

The road to the top of the hill where the piles are situated is winding and narrow. The

government reservation on which the laboratories are situated is only 20 acres in area.

The red brick building is surrounded by shops, a mess hall and living quarters, reminiscent of the type of construction seen in army camps. The whole project was thrown up hastily during the war.

Surrounding it is a wire fence, topped with barbed wire. Uniformed guards are stationed at the only entrance. They are deputy sheriffs provided by Cook County, from which the Federal Government has leased the land.

The few visitors must present their credentials. They are given tags and objects similar to fountain pens which can be clipped into the breast pocket. Actually, they are ionised chambers for detecting the presence of dangerous radiation.

The piles themselves are encased in thick concrete, to prevent the radiation from escaping. One of the piles is about one-story high and has six sides. The other is rectangular and is about twice as large.

HEAVY WATER

Inside the smaller pile are blocks of uranium, between which flows heavy water, a rare chemical. Inside the larger pile are blocks of uranium with blocks of graphite between them. This was the first pile ever to produce a sustained chain reaction. It originally was built under Stagg Field on the University of Chicago campus, and it was moved to its present site in May, 1944.

Each pile can be operated by one man, although a standby always is present. The operator sits at a control panel much simpler than the visitor might expect. It is equipped with buttons, dials and red and green lights.

To start the pile, the operator pushes six buttons. That starts electric motors which pull from the pile long strips of cadmium, a metal that captures neutrons. When the strips or control rods are inserted in the pile, a chain reaction is possible because neutrons emitted by uranium 235 are captured in the strips.

When the rods are removed, green lights opposite the controlling buttons flash to red, and the pile begins to build up power, or "neutron intensity." With the aid of other controls the operator can set a pile at whatever power level he needs for the experiment at hand.

Once the power level has been established, the operator can switch the pile to automatic control. It will operate itself, maintaining a consistent kilowatt power rating, indefinitely.

We watched as the cadmium control rods were slid from the graphite pile. The only sound is the hum of the electric motors that move the rods. The pile itself is silent when operating.

The heavy water pile generates heat equivalent to the amount put out by 10 automobile engines—no more. The uranium within the piles does not "burn up" and will last indefinitely.

The piles originally were used to make the calculations necessary for the construction of the big plutonium plant at Hanford, Washington. They are too small to be used directly in the manufacture of atomic bombs. Now, they are being used to produce radioactive research materials, for further studies in nuclear physics, and for basic calculations on the problems of building atomic power houses.

"RABBIT" DOES TRICK

Radioactive materials are produced simply by placing the materials within the pile, or by opening a hole in the concrete wall and allowing the material to be bombarded by a beam of neutrons from within the pile.

Materials which can be made radioactive very quickly are introduced into the pile by a device the scientists call a "rabbit" because it works so fast. The "rabbit" is similar to the pneumatic tubes used in big department stores to send bills and small change to the cashier's desk.

Materials which must be left within the pile for long periods are lowered through an opening in the top of the pile. They are brought out again by a grappling device. During the entire process the operator is protected from the deadly rays by a heavy lead container placed over the opening in the pile.

SENT TO OAK RIDGE

Radioactive materials for which the scientists have no further use are placed in lead containers and shipped to the Clinton Laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where there are concrete facilities for storing them until they become harmless.

Few people understand what happens within the pile, but there no longer is any secret about it. The fundamentals of the process are as simple to understand as putting blocks together, or more aptly, splitting them apart.

When an atom of uranium 235 emits or throws off a neutron, the stray neutron or "bullet" may hit the nucleus of another uranium 235 atom. When that happens, the bombarded nucleus splits. That is known as fission.

NEUTRONS HARMLESS

Neutrons themselves are not dangerous unless exposure is constant. I held my hand in front of a neutron beam coming from a hole in the concrete wall. It didn't even tickle. The neutrons, however, can make many materials radioactive. Such materials capture the neutrons and throw off in turn gamma and beta rays, which are dangerous.

In a demonstration of this phenomenon, Dr. William H. Zinn, noted nuclear physicist and director of the Argonne Laboratories, held a thin strip of silver in the path of a neutron beam. Within three seconds the silver became radioactive and turned to cadmium. Zinn said gold could be made in the pile, but it would be more expensive than digging it out of the ground.—United Press.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE debate which is raging about the slaughter of game in Africa brings up once more the question of the huge Kashmir beetles, which Keating called small game and Speke big game.

When the tourment blows these beetles come from Kashmir, and there has never been any question of admitting them to the game preserve in Boyce Province, Umanj or Tenomoti, they settle at will, in clouds, all over everything. Their little teeth are so sharp that in 1923 they gnawed their way through the sheathing-plates of two schoolers lying on Lake Kuraji in readiness for the Menzies expedition to Van Diemen's Land. The natives of Alahaland shoot them with little arrows steeped in the deadly juice of the vatul-tree.

Their rocky home

THE home of these beetles is on the Upper Jhelum, 9,000 feet up, in the great palaeozoic folds of tertiary and quaternary zoilite. They were discovered in 1874 by two Davaian doctors, Schist and Gneiss, who noticed that all the herbage in the valleys had been gnawed to bits.

See the "Animal Administration Report" of 1933 (Vol. VII, pp. 320-334). Also P. L. Walker's "Journal of the Entomological Society of Jammu and Chamba" of March 1881 (Vol. XXIV, pp. 10-19 et seq.), and Mrs. Margotson's "Whither. Ahahaland?" (ch. IV.).

Ploo sar shonge . . .

Amor loco, amor loco
Yo por vos, y vos por otro . . .
So runs an old Castilian poem, written nearly four hundred years ago, and echoing today in the heart of the man who said, according to my paper, "She laughed at my shabby hat, and went on with a friend of mine, who was richer." Cheer up, cally, you haven't missed much, as the actress said when the stock-broker sulks because he hadn't ordered crab salad.

In passing

HEARING an aged nurse call an elderly gentleman "Master Harry," I thought how little old nurses change throughout the centuries. For what did Eurycleia call Odysseus when he at last came to his home? She called him "My child."

And she was right, for such things warm the hearts of men.

NANCY

It's a Cold Fact



By Ernie Bushmiller



PHOTOSTRIP SERIAL—No. 8

HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

SYNOPSIS:

Catherine met Bing Crosby who paved the way for her to have a vocal audition after she sang for him. "The Blonde," however, now has her screen test scheduled for tomorrow.



Mr O'Connell, the studio chief, extended invitations to Catherine and "The Blonde" to attend a turkey roast party at his estate that night, and both girls accept. "The Blonde" becomes friendly with Billy De Wolfe, and the photos above show Director George Marshall preparing to have his players

enact a comedy scene for the picture. De Wolfe is to concoct a turkey sauce, and as the camera grinds away Billy zestfully mixes his sauce. Then Marshall takes over, picking up the sauce dipper, Marshall indicates to actor Billy De Wolfe how the part

should be played to be most effective. De Wolfe does it next—employing his own unique and comical touch,—while O'Connell stands aloof and Olga San Juan as "The Blonde" looks on. (To be continued tomorrow)

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS,



Posed for Lois Leeds. The Long Skirt puts the Spot-light on Legs!

LEGS!

Golf and Thigh Exercises. Here are exercises which may healthy girls or women can do to improve their calf and thigh measurements. First, Get a partner to help with this one. Sit on the floor directly

facing one another, with hands braced on the floor back of the hips. A's right leg is outstretched with ball of foot in contact with ball of B's left foot. B's left knee is bent, while A's leg is outstretched. Each pushes forward with her left leg. Each resists, but keeps it up until the left leg of each is straight out, and the right leg of each is bent. Gradually increase speed and pressure.

Second. Stand erect with feet parallel and about 12 inches apart. Keeping heels on floor, bend knees downward halfway, swinging both arms back with palms facing. Now swing arms forward to shoulder level and at the same time straighten the knees. Do this knee flexing and arm swinging vigorously and rhythmically.

Third. Stand erect with arms hanging at sides. Bend left knee, raising lower part of the leg upward and backward as far as possible. Point the toe strongly. Now kick the leg forward and backward 15 to 20 times. The upper part of leg, from hip to knees, will swing a little, so that the foot will not strike the floor. Repeat with the right leg.

Fourth. For the legs and hips. Stand with heels together, toes out, arms extended out at sides. Take a long step forward with the right leg. Bend the right knee and straighten left leg. Bend the trunk forward over right thigh. Now raise the trunk and bend backward as far as possible. Repeat several times. Slowly straighten the right leg, letting left leg slide up to standing position.

Save Your Child From Colds

A BIG problem for mothers at this time of year is how to prevent children catching a cold and how to get rid of the cold if it comes.

Mothers of small babies may feel that it's best to keep baby indoors during a cold spell, but this isn't a good idea.

Provided he's wearing woolly booties and mittens, that there are enough covers on the pram, and that he isn't facing the wind, he will come to no harm.

Test the direction of the wind by holding up a damp finger; it's an old-fashioned method, but effective. If you take these precautions the only thing that need keep baby indoors is fog.

Toddlers must have strong shoes and, if necessary, a hood. And, of course, they must have their cod-liver-oil regularly.

At the first signs of a cold put your child to bed, keep him warm, and give plenty to drink.

The cold or chill should clear up quickly, but if it hangs round, or there is any sign of a temperature, send for the doctor without delay. And here's a tip when children share a bedroom. There will be much less chance of passing on colds if the children sleep top to toe.

SISTER ROWLANDS.

CLAIMS NAPOLEON DIED IN ENGLAND

Pierre Paul Ebeyer contends that Napoleon Bonaparte died, not in exile at St Helena in 1821 as history books record, but in Cornwall 14 years later.

SHIPS NAMED FOR AMERICAN WAR HEROES

The names of four deceased U.S. general officers and four Medal of Honour winners of World War II will be perpetuated by renaming eight ships assigned to the San Francisco port of embarkation, Brig. Gen. N. H. McKay, port commander, announced.

Rechristening ceremonies will take place when the vessels next visit their home port.

Four of the port's largest transports of the P-2 class will be named for the generals. They are now being converted at Newport News, Va., and are expected to be ready for service next spring.

New Names Listed

The vessels will be renamed as follows:

USAT Gen. Simon B. Buckner, for the commanding general of the 10th Army, killed in action on Okinawa in 1945.

USAT Gen. Edwin D. Patrick, for the commanding general of the 6th Infantry Division, killed on Luzon in 1945.

USAT Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, for the commanding general of the China-Burma Theatre, who died while serving as inspector general of the army.

USAT Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, for the former commanding general of the 4th Armoured Division, killed in an airplane accident in 1940.

Medal-Winners Honoured

USAT Lieut. George W. G. Boyce, honouring a Highland Falls, N. Y., cavalryman cited for bravery in action in New Guinea in 1945.

USAT Sgt. Sylvester Antolach, for a St. Clairsville, O., soldier cited for bravery in action in Italy in 1944.

USAT Sgt. Andrew Miller, honouring a Manitowish, Wis., infantryman awarded the medal of honour posthumously for bravery in action in Germany in 1944.

USAT Pvt. John R. Towle, for a Cleveland, O., soldier decorated for bravery in action in Holland in 1944.

Gen. McKay said the eight vessels being renamed here were part of a list of 35 ATC ships to which new names were being assigned nationally.

A native New Orleans author-historian, Ebeyer further claims that Napoleon and Czar Alexander of Russia probably visited New Orleans during a lengthy sea voyage some time after the French emperor's "escape" from St Helena in 1817.

A local landmark, the Napoleon House in New Orleans' French Quarter, was remodelled to accommodate the Corsican during a proposed visit to the New World, according to legend.

Ebeyer, in his version of Napoleon's odyssey after Waterloo, said that the early 18th century governments of Russia, Austria, France and England were fully aware of Napoleon's existence after his "presumed" death in 1821.

The writer expressed his belief that the emperor fled to Brazil after his escape from St Helena in 1817. From South America, he negotiated with leading European rulers to re-enter Europe incognito, according to Ebeyer's extensive research.

Poisoning Claimed

He claims that a man who resembled Napoleon was given poison and buried as Napoleon on St Helena in 1821. His research indicates that the "true" body of Napoleon was secretly moved from England to St Helena after his "death" in 1835.

When the body was released to the French five years later, "it was in a perfect state of preservation, whereas the man who posed for Napoleon was not even embalmed," Ebeyer said.

Ebeyer feels that his theory explains the reason for the British delay in releasing Napoleon's body to the French people. He added as "further proof" information that a tomb built in England was transported to St Helena and served as Napoleon's final resting place. He also said the death mask of the man who "died" on the island does not correspond with figures given for Napoleon's head size.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Name the composer of "Hark, Hark the Lark."
2. Name a cereal that cannot grow without man's aid.
3. Name the first President of France.
4. From what is linen produced?
5. Name the Low Countries.
6. In American football how many points are scored for a touchdown?

(Answers on Page 4)

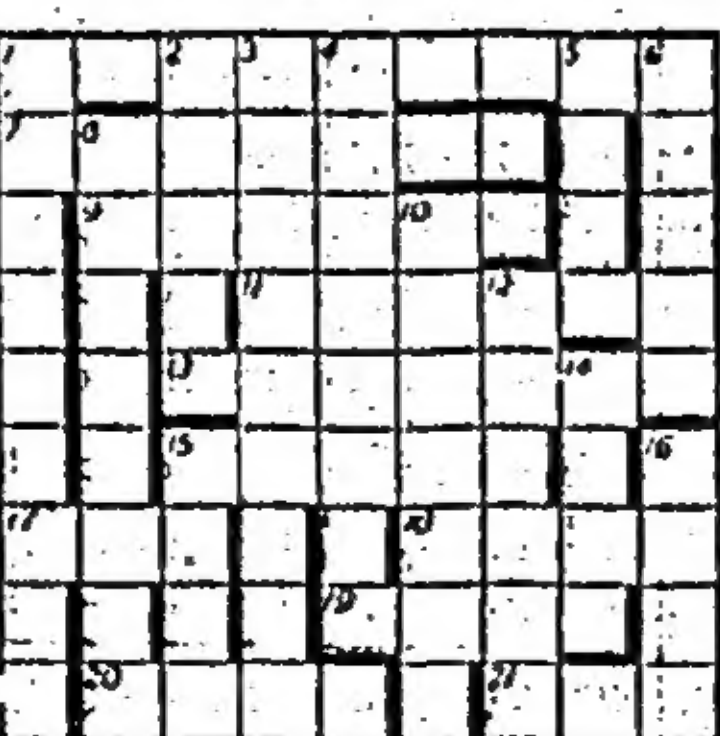
Rupert and the Big Bang—15



Bingo leads Rupert into a little hollow in the common after he is sure no one is near. Then he unpacks his parcel and produces three large squibs. "I promised you something to get fire to that pile of wet rubbish in your garden. These will do it," he says. Rupert stares. "My! What wonders you wouldn't do! No wonder you wouldn't buy fireworks with us if you already had these. Where did you get them?" But once again Bingo only smiles mysteriously.

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CROSSWORD



- Across
1. It's found in a dairy case. (4, 5)
 2. The supposed principle of the cause of heat. (7)
 3. It's not often that the gunners depend like this. (6)
 4. One in a way of putting this old-time Queen's emperor. (10)
 5. Holds in high regard. (7)
 6. Container. (15)
- Down
1. Anything this does not conform to common rules. (10)
 2. Some dancers become this to the value. (5)
 3. They're still champions. (9)
 4. The start of a nice run. (10)
 5. It's always water bound. (4)
 6. It's a. (10)
 7. Can Adam become a this. (8)
 8. When a really nice one. (4)
 9. Choosy word even when it keeps its head. (14)
 10. Gentle. (4)
 11. It's this might run in another position. (4)
 12. Harvest. (4)

DUMB BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

MOTHER WANTS TO KNOW WHETHER SHE CAN COME STAY WITH US FOR A WEEK OR SO!



McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Sometimes Those Pushed Bids Make

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

IT is a strategic procedure in rubber bridge to try to keep the opponents from getting into a game contract. In today's hand everything was normal until North made the optimistic bid of four diamonds. Most tournament players holding the East hand would have bid four spades, remembering that West had opened the bidding with a heart and had supported spades.

But this East player realised that if he bid four spades, the opponents probably would bid five diamonds as a sacrifice, and he was afraid that they might make the contract.

♠ 63	♥ J 4	♦ A K Q J 3	♣ A 10 3
♠ K 5 2	♥ K 8 7	♦ 5 4 2	♣ 4 2
♠ 4 3	♥ 10 9 3 2	♦ 8 6 5	♣ Q J 9 8 6
♠ A	♥ 10 9 3 2	♦ 8 6 5	♣ Q J 9 8 6
♠ 10 9 3 2	♥ 8 6 5	♦ Q J 9 8 6	♣ A
♠ 10 9 3 2	♥ 8 6 5	♦ Q J 9 8 6	♣ A
♠ 10 9 3 2	♥ 8 6 5	♦ Q J 9 8 6	♣ A
♠ 10 9 3 2	♥ 8 6 5	♦ Q J 9 8 6	♣ A

As a matter of fact, they did make five diamonds, because West was not on the job.

Dummy won the opening spade lead and the queen of clubs was led. Declarer let this ride and East won with the king. Now East laid down the queen of hearts and West very nicely gave him an encouraging heart, the eight-spot. But of course East had no more hearts to lead. He came back with a club, hoping against hope that his partner could ruff it.

But North won with the ace, ruffed a spade in dummy, picked up the trumps, and discarded two hearts on the good clubs. Thus he confined his losses to a club and a heart.

West should have realised that his partner did not have very many hearts. He should have overtaken the queen of hearts with the king in order to cash the ace and make sure of defeating the contract with a second heart trick plus a heart ruff.

CHESS PROBLEM

By F. W. WALTON

Black, 5 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Q-K2, any; 2. Q, R, or K mates.

TO-DAY ONLY

QUEEN'S

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

June HAVER • George MONTGOMERY
"THREE LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE"

IN TECHNICOLOR

with Vivian BLAINE • Vera ELLEN

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

TO-MORROW & THURSDAY ONLY
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION!
ON THE STAGE

MR. TANG KWOK HING

and his assistants

IN SENSATIONAL JUGGLING & BALANCING ACTS!

ON THE SCREEN



"THE CAPTIVE HEART"

with Michael REDGRAVE

ORIENTAL

Commencing To-Day: 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.20 P.M.

A GREAT ROMANTIC-COMEDY!

GENE TIERNEY-HENRY FONDA

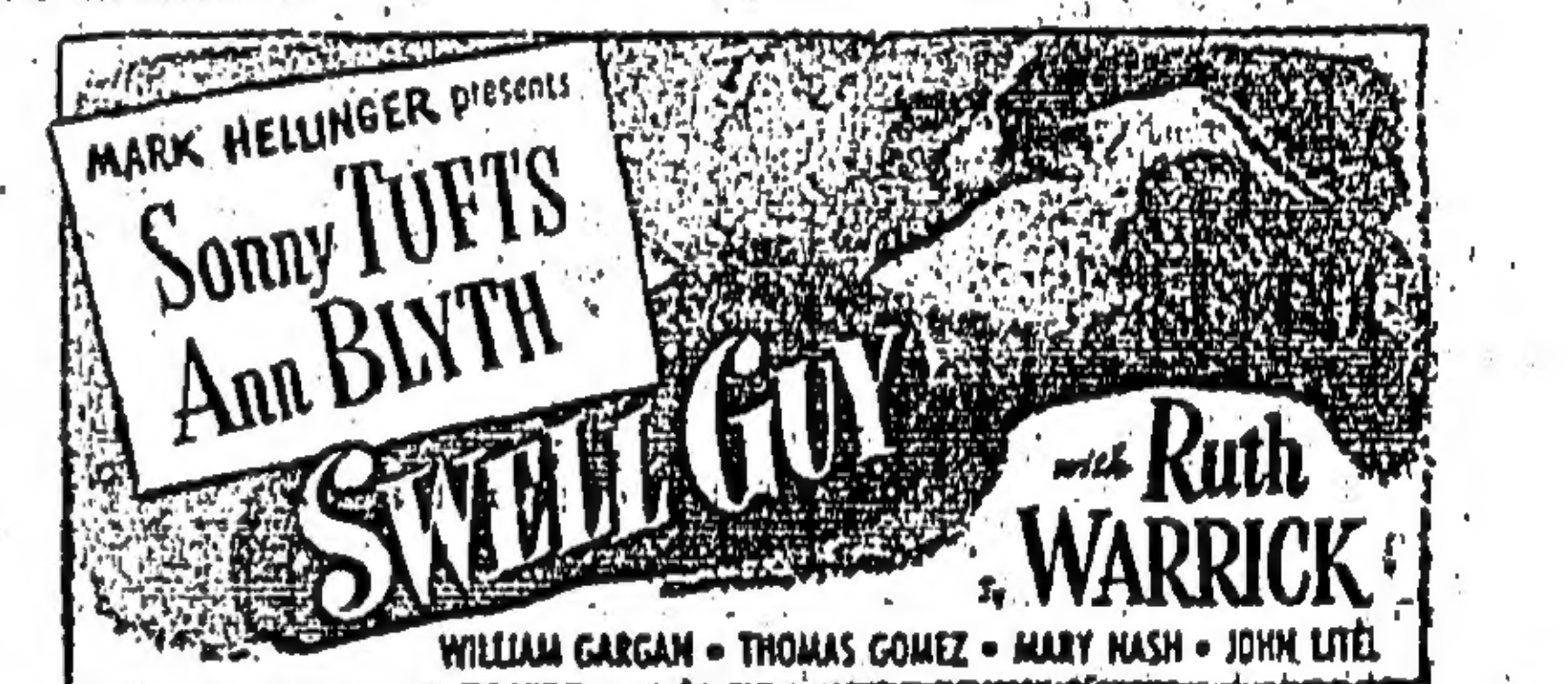
IN "RINGS ON HER FINGERS"

with LAIRD CREGAR



Next Change: "THE SEVENTH CROSS"

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW Cathay At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



NEXT CHANGE J. ARTHUR RANK presents Deborah KERR • SABU • David FARR • Flora ROBSON in

"BLACK NARCISSUS" IN TECHNICOLOR

TO-DAY ONLY MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 p.m.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING" IN FULL TECHNICOLOR

SHOWING WITH Deborah KERR • SABU • Flora ROBSON in

"BLACK NARCISSUS" IN TECHNICOLOR

TO-MORROW: "WIFE TAKES A FLIER"

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received up till 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

FINDS WOMEN NECESSARY

The Boston Chamber of Commerce finally has conceded that women are necessary.

After the Chamber voted to break a barrier of long standing preventing women from sitting on the board, Michael T. Kelleher, president, addressed the members. He said: "I know of no venture calling for complete community co-operation that achieves success without the support and help of women."

They Gave their Lives.

We, too, may give through the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Send your donation to the Hon. Treasurers, Lowe, Dingham & Matthews, Mercantile Bank Bldg.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Once a week she comes in and asks when we're going to reduce the price of that lamp—all the clerks are rooting for her to get it!"

MARSHALL TESTIFIES: AID NOW WILL PRESERVE FREEDOM OF EUROPE

Washington, Jan. 12.—The aid to Europe plan was needed to cope with a "great crisis," Gen. George C. Marshall, U.S. Secretary of State, declared today. He posed the question to Congress: "Do we meet the situation with action or do we step aside and allow other forces to settle the pattern of the future European civilisation?"

Russians Out To Get All Berlin

Berlin, Jan. 12.—British and American officials today braced themselves to meet the threatened Russian campaign of intimidation designed to force them to leave Berlin.

The Russians served notice of their intentions yesterday in the official Soviet Army newspaper, Tagliche Rundschau, saying: "There is no space in Berlin for supporters of Germany's partition."

A few hours after, a Russian border guard fired five bullets through a car carrying an American Army Major and his wife, wounding the Major in a finger—United Press.

Americans Arrested

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Soviet occupation authorities arrested Dr. Herman B. Wells, President of Indiana University, just inside the Russian sector of Berlin and held him for three hours before releasing him, US Army police said today.

Wells' arrest yesterday was the latest in a series of such incidents. In recent weeks 17 Americans, including 12 soldiers, have been picked up and detained, some for as long as three days.

The Russians made the arrests despite Allied agreements providing for free movement of Allied personnel in all four occupation sectors of the city.

American C.I.D. agents said there had been a sharp increase in this type of Soviet activity since the bank up of the recent Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference in London.

Wells, on leave of absence from his university post, now is serving as chief of the U.S. Military Government education branch.

Arrested with him were Mr and Mrs Charles Rotstein of New York; Peter A. Frankel of Bloomington, Indiana; and Wade E. Fris, soldier driver for the party. Frankel and Rotstein are employees of the Military Government.

Wells said he believed the Russian soldiers were young and overzealous.—Associated Press.

MISSIONARIES EVACUATE TO SAFETY

Hankow, Jan. 13.—The wanton slaying of two American woman missionaries and a Finnish medical missionary by "bandits" 160 miles northwest of this central China city last week has set off a mass evacuation of foreign religious workers.

The movement is similar to that of 1927 when 6,000 missionaries left the interior of China to escape a wave of anti-foreign violence.

Various mission officials here are completing plans to remove by plane about 200 members of missionary families from areas most closely threatened by troops and forces of Communist generals.

Other missionaries in areas less immediately threatened are being urged to seek safety in Hankow.

The three missionaries slain were Mrs Martha J. Anderson of Minneapolis, Esther Victoria Nordlund of Chicago and Dr. A. F. Berg of Helsinki, attached to the Evangelical Covenant Mission at Sianyang in the Hupoh Province.—Associated Press.

British & Arab Troops Clash

(Continued From Page 1)

About the recent finds of explosives destined for the Jewish Agency, Dr. Shertok said: "If we cannot get them through the United Nations, I consider it our duty to obtain them by every means that they can do so."

Dr. Shertok said that the minimum requirements for Jewish defences would be a fully mobilised and equipped force of 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Such a force could be put into the field tomorrow if they had the equipment, he said.

He declared that the Jews in Palestine were at a grave disadvantage because they are not yet a State whereas their neighbours can use State machinery to buy arms in many countries for the Arab Palestine military organisations.—Reuter.

Testifying before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee in his second major statement on the aid plan, Gen. Marshall said that Congressional action should meet four tests of adequacy. He said: "It must be prompt. It must be adequate in amount. It must be efficient and flexible in operation. It must be co-operative in relation to other participating countries."

Stressing the importance of the programme to the United States, Gen. Marshall declared: "If we do not move out to meet the problem today, it will certainly come to us here in the United States under conditions far more unfavourable to us."

"The situation in Europe has not yet developed to the point where grim progression from economic uncertainty to tyranny is probable. But without United States support of European self-help, this progression may well become inevitable."

The United States faced a "historic decision," Gen. Marshall said. "The challenge to our task is great," he added.

"The aid suggested is designed to prevent the economic strangulation which now threatens Western Europe and, through that vital area, endangers the free peoples of the world."

"This aid must cure the illness without impairing the integrity of the nations we wish to support," he declared.

The proposed programme will impose burdens on the American people, but the quantity of exports contemplated is less than those of the past 15 months.

"Decisions should be made on the basis of our most fundamental interests and I submit that none of these are more compelling than enduring peace and individual freedom," he said.

"Europe must be restored to a durable peace is to be attained."

Co-operative System

Gen. Marshall praised the work of the Paris Conference, which drew up the recovery plan, and said: "The pledges of this European group promise a far more co-operative system than has ever before existed on that continent."

The proposed \$8,800,000,000 American contribution for the first 15 months represented a reduction of about 20 percent on the Paris estimates, he stated.

"The size of the programme must be adequate to its purpose of supporting genuine recovery." The programme must be "primarily a business, technical and engineering job."

Gen. Marshall continued: "European economic recovery is essential to the preservation of the basic freedom in the most critical area of the world today."

"It is essential to the return of normal trade and commerce throughout the world."

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Charles Eaton, asked Gen. Marshall how he would answer the foreign charges that the aid plan represented an invasion of sovereignty.

"Pure propaganda," Gen. Marshall said, adding that if the recovery programme "involved American plans for economic imperialism it would require a more Machiavellian machinery than is possible in an open hearing like this."

Psychological Effect

Speaking further of propaganda and its tremendous psychological effect, he said that during the London Council of Foreign Ministers, "the tremendous barefaced efforts to overthrow the governments of France and Italy" stemmed largely from propaganda against America.

The Secretary of State assailed the "demagogic appeals to the public which are every day appearing," but said that people abroad would respond readily to honest promises of help from the United States.

He asked Congressmen to consider the Marshall plan in terms of its psychological potentialities on the part of the United States.

He said that his "contacts with officials of satellite governments" had encouraged him to believe that other European countries would eventually join the plan, although "there is no sign of any weakening in their political stand as yet."

Aid Administration

The Secretary of State indicated that he was prepared to agree to a compromise on the administration of his aid to Europe programme.

"I have an open mind both on the specific machinery and on the working of legislation," he said.

"I believe, however, that authority for the administration should be vested in a single individual and not in a commission or board, and that matters of foreign policy should be subject to the control and direction of the Secretary of State," he declared.

"The Committee already has a bill under consideration sponsored by Mr. Christian Herter, the Republican Representative from Massachusetts and chairman of the committee which investigated conditions in Europe last summer, which would strip Gen. Marshall's proposals for administration and substitute an eight-man corporation representing both political parties, responsible equally to Congress and Government, but divorced from the State Department."

This issue of administration is expected to be one of the most heated of the debate.—Reuter.

Averting New War

Washington, Jan. 12.—Before the House Foreign Relations Committee, the Secretary of State was further

asked by the Republican Congressman, Mr. Lawrence H. Smith, of Wisconsin, if the aid programme would lead to war.

Gen. Marshall replied: "I think that in its effect it will avoid war rather than lead to war."

Declaring that it was a gamble, he said: "We do not guarantee it, but we feel there is every prospect of success if we go into it wholeheartedly."

Marshall admitted that "attempts will be made, as far as is possible, to pervert our intentions for evil purposes as reflections on some countries' sovereignty or on some people's pride."

These would, however, "sink into insignificance if we come through—and come through in time."

He warned: "There will be a tremendous reaction against us in Europe if we turn away now. It will be followed by a great depression of spirit and effort."

Repeating his assertion to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Gen. Marshall insisted: "If you do not go through with an adequate programme, you may as well not go through with it at all."—Reuter.

Douglas Testifies

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Marshall plan succeeds, the co-operation among the 16 countries taking part in the European recovery plan may be expected to continue afterwards, Mr. Lewis Douglas, United States Ambassador to Britain, told the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate here today.

Mr. Douglas, who was giving evidence for the third day in succession, was closely questioned by Senator Henry Cabot (Republican of Massachusetts) on the possibility that after 1952, when the plan ends, the 16 countries would return to their old concepts of nationalism and that this might lead to the possibility of yet another European war.

"If American can help bring about the hoped-for measure of European recovery, then I am confident that the participating nations will move further towards a close-knit economic organisation than they have even today," said Mr. Douglas.

"Distinctive commitments have been entered into by these nations and if they are observed, as I am confident they will be, the region will be raised above the level of nationalism and unrestrained sovereignty that has bedeviled Europe for the past three quarters of a century."

He added that the proposed further meeting of the Paris Conference was designed to develop additional measures of co-operation among member nations.

Britain's Coal Production

Mr. Douglas said that if the problems of the British coal industry were tackled with the vigour of the past three or four months, he was confident that Britain would attain its coal export target.

The Administration is determined to make it clear that continuity of American aid is contingent upon the effective use of that aid," he said.

"We reserve the right to determine how much support, if any, shall be given any country which fails to meet its obligations."

Mr. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, who was also giving evidence before the same committee, warned today that we must frankly face the fact that the European recovery programme will add to our difficulties in trying to control inflation.

He added: "A programme of the contemplated magnitude will be costly and would mean sacrifices by the American people."

"The benefits to be gained, however, far outweigh immediate sacrifices."

Stimulation For Trade

"We cannot expect to obtain direct repayment for a substantial part of the aid given," Mr. Harriman said. "But our returns will be in the furthering of peace and world stability, and I believe that we will get an indirect return over the years from an expanding world trade."

Mr. Harriman said that only about one-third of the commodities to be obtained by the 16 countries would come from the United States.

In fact, the United States exports in 1949 were expected to decline by \$500,000,000 to an annual total of \$18,000,000,000.

It was hoped that imports would increase by \$300,000,000 to a total of \$20,000,000,000.

"I believe this programme is one of the most far-reaching undertakings for peace and human progress ever undertaken by this or any other country," Mr. Harriman said.

"It is noble in concept, but it is based on our own self-interest and on our own self-preservation."—Reuter.



"You'll die when I tell you what I heard about—oh, dear, Estelle, I almost forgot you were here."

Korea Commission Has First Meeting

Seoul, Jan. 13.—The United Nations Commission on Korea voted in effect at its first meeting today to go ahead with its mission despite the boycott by the Soviet Ukraine.

SPORT:

CZECHS LOSE HEARTS TO ICE STAR

Prague, Jan. 12.—A beautiful blonde Canadian ice skater is breaking the ice for western diplomats and nudging actress Rita Hayworth out in the cold.

Photographer's flashbulbs were popping like firecrackers in a race by Prague's 10 newspapers to get pictures of Barbara Ann Scott, of Ottawa, on page one in every edition.

Miss Scott came here to enter the European women's figure skating championships which open on Tuesday and glided right into the affections of every newspaper editor in town. Already she has had her picture printed 17 times in the last three days—nine more than Miss Hayworth inspired on her last visit, making her Czechoslovakia's pin-up queen.

Rude Pravo, official organ of the Communist Party, became enthusiastic about the imported beauty that it put her smile on page one and relegated the story about the Greek fighting to the inside.

The farm paper Zemedelske Noviny, threw away a photo of a Canadian threshing machine with a new look and revamped the edition to carry a two-column picture of shapely Miss Scott.—United Press.

CZECH SOCCERITES

Prague, Jan. 12.—Czechoslovakia will not compete in the Olympic soccer tournament in London.

The secretary of the Czech Football Association, M. Frabstisk Gurdler, told Reuter here today that a team of pure amateurs would not be good enough, and Czechoslovakia did not want to field a player whose status was in doubt.

The Czechs generally are "independents," receiving allowances for playing.

The Czechs are eagerly anticipating the match in England here in May, and applications for the 50,000 places available are expected to reach 150,000.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL DECISION

London, Jan. 12.—The Football Association Council decided after consideration that Manchester United should have an arranged venue agreeable to Liverpool in accordance with FA Cup rules.

This means that Manchester City will be at home on January 24, and that Manchester United will have to play their tie on another ground on the same day.—Reuter.

OLEK WINS BOUT

Paris, Jan. 12.—Stephan Olek knocked out the former French heavyweight champion Georges Martin, in the first round of their fight for the vacant French heavyweight crown tonight.

Olek took exactly 52 seconds, including the count, to knock-out Martin.

The fight, arranged for 15 rounds, came to its abrupt close when after a rain of right and left hooks to the body, Olek struck a powerful left to Martin's jaw. This knock-out punch caught Martin with a lowered guard.

Olek had forced the pace from the starting going using powerful punches which Martin utterly failed to counter.

CRICKET AT BARBADOS

Bridgetown, Jan. 12.—At the close of play in the Barbados versus Marylebone Cricket Club tourists match here today, Barbados had scored 314 runs for four wickets in reply to the MCC total of 334 runs.—Reuter.

Victor Hoo, U.N. Assistant Secretary-General, opening the session, reminded the delegates that the immediate task is observation of elections which will be held at an early date to re-establish the independence of Korea, now occupied by American and Russian troops.

Dr K. P. S. Menon of India was named chairman over at attempt by the Philippine delegate, Melcio Arranz, to postpone any action until the General Assembly gave word to proceed without Soviet Ukraine. S. H. Jackson of Australia nominated Menon.

Arranz proposed that the Commission wait until the Ukraine appointed a representative or the General Assembly authorised reduction of delegates from nine to eight. He declared the Ukraine "spoils the resolution" which created the Commission after the United States and Soviet negotiators reached a stalemate.

In a prepared speech of acceptance as chairman, Menon recalled that two had been fought "Korean independence as an 'ostensible object,' but that the promised freedom 'turned out to be a mockery and a sham.'"

Sympathy And Realism

"Let it not be said by future historians that another world war, was fought—which also had Korean independence as one of its planks but which also betrayed the people of Korea," the Indian delegate said.

Menon said the Commission, mainly Asian and small power in composition, would view the Korean problem "with utmost sympathy and realism and without fear or favour."

Dr Zeki Djabi of Syria told the group it should ask for a general amnesty for political prisoners in the American zone as well as in the Russian zone because they might represent a considerable section of the people.—Associated Press.

U.S. NAVY TO TRAIN TURKS

Istanbul, Jan. 12.—The disclosure was made here today that five senior United States naval officers have arrived in Istanbul by air for the instruction and training of Turkish naval officers and units who will man the 15 warships granted to Turkey under the \$100,000,000 United States aid programme.

Among the ships are four large submarines built in 1944, which will be delivered to a Turkish port by American crews.

The transfer of the ships will be completed in April.

Two more groups of Americans will arrive in Turkey within a few weeks, it was reported today.—Reuter.

Good Deed Delayed Return From Leave

London, Jan. 12.—A Guernsman was returning to barracks last night when he saw a man fall from Waterloo Bridge.

He jumped off a bus, ran to a telephone booth and dialled 99, enabling Scotland Yard to contact the river police who rescued the man.

The Guernsman missed the last train back to barracks as a result, so he returned home for the night.

He is hoping that his explanation will be accepted when he arrives late from leave today.—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. Franz Schubert. 2. Corn, because it has lost all power of distributing seeds and maintaining itself. 3. Louis Napoleon—1840. 4. From the vegetable plant, flax. 5. The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and part of northern France. 6. Six.

Gandhi Threatens To Begin Another Fast

New Delhi, Jan. 12.—Mahatma Gandhi said today that he would begin a fast tomorrow in an attempt to bring about Hindu-Moslem unity. He announced at a prayer ceremony that he would begin his fast after breakfast tomorrow in an effort to bring the warring religious communities together.

In previous instances of great disunity, Mr Gandhi customarily began a fast with a similar announcement and continued fasting until he was satisfied that leaders on both sides were making attempts toward peace.—United Press.

Getting Dangerous

New Delhi, Jan. 12.—The Deputy Prime Minister of India, Mr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, said today, said that the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir threatened to assume a more dangerous character.

Mr Patel answered charges by the Finance Minister of Pakistan, Mr Ghulam Mohammed, that India had shown bad faith by withholding Pakistan's share of cash balances allocated under the partition agreement.

"The Finance Minister tried to browbeat the Bank of India into submission by the use of threats and insinuations," said Mr Patel. "We cannot be asked to make payment of cash balances to Pakistan when armed conflict with its forces is in progress and threatens to assume an even more dangerous character."

Earlier, speaking in Jammu, Kashmir, Mr Patel said that Pakistan was waging full-scale war against India.—United Press.

Favours Joining India

New York, Jan. 12.—The people of Kashmir favour joining India, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, head of the Interim Government, said today.

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. Mail close before 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

OUTWARD MAILS

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13
Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Hongkong, Karachi, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon, Siam, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, 9 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.
Hankow, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, 12 p.m.
Tientsin, 1 p.m.
Yokohama, 2 p.m.
Canton, 3 p.m.
Hankow, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, 5 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 7 p.m.
Canton, 8 p.m.
Hankow, 9 p.m.
Shanghai, 10 p.m.
Tientsin, 11 p.m.
Yokohama, 12 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14
Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Hongkong, Karachi, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon, Siam, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, 9 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.
Hankow, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, 12 p.m.
Tientsin, 1 p.m.
Yokohama, 2 p.m.
Canton, 3 p.m.
Hankow, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, 5 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 7 p.m.
Canton, 8 p.m.
Hankow, 9 p.m.
Shanghai, 10 p.m.
Tientsin, 11 p.m.
Yokohama, 12 p.m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15
Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Hongkong, Karachi, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon, Siam, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, 9 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.
Hankow, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, 12 p.m.
Tientsin, 1 p.m.
Yokohama, 2 p.m.
Canton, 3 p.m.
Hankow, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, 5 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 7 p.m.
Canton, 8 p.m.
Hankow, 9 p.m.
Shanghai, 10 p.m.
Tientsin, 11 p.m.
Yokohama, 12 p.m.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16
Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Hongkong, Karachi, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon, Siam, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, 9 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.
Hankow, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, 12 p.m.
Tientsin, 1 p.m.
Yokohama, 2 p.m.
Canton, 3 p.m.
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Shanghai, 5 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 7 p.m.
Canton, 8 p.m.
Hankow, 9 p.m.
Shanghai, 10 p.m.
Tientsin, 11 p.m.
Yokohama, 12 p.m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17
Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Hongkong, Karachi, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon, Siam, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, 9 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.
Hankow, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, 12 p.m.
Tientsin, 1 p.m.
Yokohama, 2 p.m.
Canton, 3 p.m.
Hankow, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, 5 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 7 p.m.
Canton, 8 p.m.
Hankow, 9 p.m.
Shanghai, 10 p.m.
Tientsin, 11 p.m.
Yokohama, 12 p.m.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18
Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Hongkong, Karachi, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon, Siam, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, 9 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.
Hankow, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, 12 p.m.
Tientsin, 1 p.m.
Yokohama, 2 p.m.
Canton, 3 p.m.
Hankow, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, 5 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 7 p.m.
Canton, 8 p.m.
Hankow, 9 p.m.
Shanghai, 10 p.m.
Tientsin, 11 p.m.
Yokohama, 12 p.m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19
Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Hongkong, Karachi, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon, Siam, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, 9 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.
Hankow, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, 12 p.m.
Tientsin, 1 p.m.
Yokohama, 2 p.m.
Canton, 3 p.m.
Hankow, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, 5 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 7 p.m.
Canton, 8 p.m.
Hankow, 9 p.m.
Shanghai, 10 p.m.
Tientsin, 11 p.m.
Yokohama, 12 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20
Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Hongkong, Karachi, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon, Siam, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, 9 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.
Hankow, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, 12 p.m.
Tientsin, 1 p.m.
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Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 7 p.m.
Canton, 8 p.m.
Hankow, 9 p.m.
Shanghai, 10 p.m.
Tientsin, 11 p.m.
Yokohama, 12 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21
Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Hongkong, Karachi, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon, Siam, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, 9 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.
Hankow, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, 12 p.m.
Tientsin, 1 p.m.
Yokohama, 2 p.m.
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Hankow, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, 5 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 7 p.m.
Canton, 8 p.m.
Hankow, 9 p.m.
Shanghai, 10 p.m.
Tientsin, 11 p.m.
Yokohama, 12 p.m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22
Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Hongkong, Karachi, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon, Siam, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, 9 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.
Hankow, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, 12 p.m.
Tientsin, 1 p.m.
Yokohama, 2 p.m.
Canton, 3 p.m.
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Shanghai, 5 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 7 p.m.
Canton, 8 p.m.
Hankow, 9 p.m.
Shanghai, 10 p.m.
Tientsin, 11 p.m.
Yokohama, 12 p.m.

FRIDAY, JANUARY